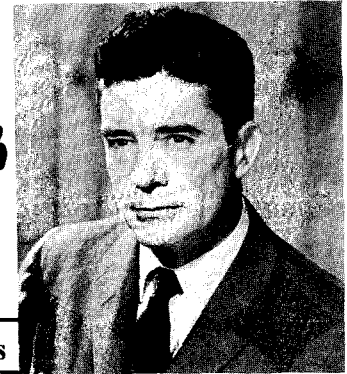


THE *Dan Smoot Report*



DAN SMOOT

Vol. 14, No. 36 (Broadcast 680) September 2, 1968 Dallas, Texas

REPUBLICAN AMNESIA

The 1968 Republican Party platform is a Richard Nixon platform. Sixty-five members of the platform committee were Nixon delegates. Five of these were well-trained leaders, and the other 60 were coached to follow the leaders. The result can be seen in a comparison of the platform with Nixon's acceptance speech.

The platform begins with praise of Dwight Eisenhower for having given leadership that "brought the end of a war, eight years of peace, enhanced respect in the world . . . and trust of our people in their leaders. . . ."

Nixon said:

"I am proud to have served in an administration which ended one war and kept the nation out of other wars for eight years. . . .

"For five years, hardly a day has gone by when we haven't read or heard a report of the American flag being spit on, an Embassy being stoned, a library being burned, or an ambassador being assaulted someplace in the world. At each incident, we lose respect for the United States until the ultimate insult inevitably occurs. . . .

"I see a day when the President of the United States is respected and his office is honored because it is worthy of respect and worthy of honor."

Presumably, an elephant never forgets; but the GOP elephant apparently has selective amnesia this year.

It was during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration that the American flag, American citizens, American officials, and American property became the objects of hatred and the victims of mob violence throughout the world.

Recall a few events from one remarkable week in May, 1958 — the year when the Eisenhower-Nixon administration was at its zenith.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: \$18.00 for 2 years; \$10.00, 1 year; \$6.00, 6 months. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1968. Second Class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.

Early in the month of May, 1958, President Eisenhower pleaded with Congress not to cut his requests for foreign aid, saying he "shuddered" to think what would happen to the United States if Congress made reductions — asserting that our foreign aid programs had "forged a free world shield against communist force." At about the same time, Vice President Nixon started on a good-will tour through South America, to tighten the bonds of friendship that had been forged by American tax dollars.

On May 8, 1958, a communist-led anti-American mob at San Marcos University, Lima, Peru, pelted Vice President Nixon with garbage and spat in his face.

On May 10, a mob broke into the U.S. Information Agency Library at Tripoli, Lebanon, and destroyed it.

On May 12, Arthur Haas, American President of a flour mill in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, was ambushed and fired on when leaving the mill.

On May 12, a mob smashed through a police guard outside a U.S.I.A. library in Beirut, Lebanon. The rioters threw books and furniture into the street and burned them — then set fire to the interior of the library.

On May 13, a mob of 50,000 Frenchmen in Algiers broke into the U.S.I.A. office, shoved an American State Department employee aside, and sacked the place. They smashed furniture and windows and threw books into the street — then marched past the American consulate's office, jeering and threatening.

On May 13, mobs tried to bomb the U.S. embassy in Beirut, Lebanon. They threw rocks at a bus carrying a group of Americans on their way to the airport to leave the city, and stoned a downtown hotel occupied by American tourists.

At 11:00 a.m. on May 13, 1958, Vice President and Mrs. Nixon arrived at Caracas, Venezuela. There were about 3000 people at the airport. They made so much noise, jeering and cat-calling, that Nixon could not make his "arrival" speech. One man spat in Mrs. Nixon's face.

A caravan of Cadillacs took the Nixon entourage into the city. When it reached the city limits, about 150 people closed in on it, shaking their fists and screaming "Go home, yankee dog." As the caravan inched along, the mob grew until it reached about 30,000.

People spat upon the cars, pelted them with rocks and garbage, ripped off American flags. The windows of Nixon's car were smashed. Everyone inside was showered with splintered glass.

The Venezuelan police, who had lined the route to protect Nixon, sat idly on their motorcycles and watched, making no effort to protect the U.S. dignitaries. Twelve American secret service men, traveling with Nixon, fought the mob off with their bare hands.

Nixon canceled a wreath-laying ceremony at the tomb of Simon Bolivar, and sought safety in the United States embassy. When he arrived there, he was covered from head to foot with spit.

The Vice President had been heckled by students in Uruguay, booed by mobs in Bolivia, derided and picketed by students in Colombia, shouted down during a meeting with the Buenos Aires University Federation in Argentina.

On May 15, 1958, he arrived home in Washington to a hero's welcome. Greeted by a Latin American Ambassador at the airport, he said: "We had a wonderful trip!"

Richard Nixon now professes indignation about foreign insults to our flag; but 10 years ago he could not be moved to anger against the foreign hoodlums who humiliated him, his wife, and his country. Instead (after his return to Washington from that "wonderful trip" in May, 1958), he blamed his own State Department for not forewarning him about the intense anti-American feeling in Latin America. He implied that the United States deserved such degrading treatment, when he said we should reappraise our policy toward Latin America.

In a sense he was right. The South American hoodlums displayed utter contempt for us, because,

for 13 years, our government (under the Democrat and Republican administrations of Truman and Eisenhower), fearful of "standing alone in the world," had been taxing its own people for foreign aid intended to buy friends; had been permitting itself to be blackmailed by nations living on our dole; had been behaving as if Americans were a fat and degenerate people who would put up with anything rather than defend their own honor.

A thrill of pride would have swept through our country, and some feeling of respect for the United States would have spread across the world, if Vice President Nixon had broken his fist on the teeth of the man who spat in Mrs. Nixon's face at the Caracas airport — and then boarded his plane for immediate return to Washington, with a public announcement that he would no longer support a policy of paying tribute with American tax money to the leaders of foreign mobs. But Nixon played to perfection the sickly role required by the foreign policy he helped to create. That foreign policy continued and grew worse under Kennedy and Johnson. Now, Nixon wants to take us further down the same road which, he asserts, will lead to respect for the United States.

Richard Nixon was the only Vice President of the United States ever spat upon by foreign mobs; and Dwight Eisenhower was publicly humiliated by foreign governments in a way that no other President has ever endured.

In 1959, Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet dictator, visited the U.S. at President Eisenhower's invitation. He invited Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union in May, 1960, following a summit meeting in Paris. Eisenhower got as far as Paris. Khrushchev (taking advantage of the publicity about an American plane shot down over Russia) publicly revoked his invitation for Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union, and denounced our President as a liar and a buffoon. In that same year, the Japanese government canceled an invitation for Eisenhower to visit Japan, because of anti-American feeling in that country. Nothing like these incidents has ever happened to another President.

As to that "trust of our people in their leaders" which the 1968 Republican Party platform lists as one of the blessings of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration: have Republicans forgotten that Nixon and Eisenhower campaigned in 1952 as hard-line anti-communists, correctly accusing the Democrats of being soft on communism — then reversed field after election and emasculated the anti-communist movement in the United States? Have they forgotten that the Eisenhower-Nixon administration lied about the American U-2 plane shot down over Russia in 1960 — and deceived the public about Castro during the period of Castro's conquest of Cuba?

The 1968 Republican Party platform says:

"The principles of the Monroe Doctrine . . . have been discarded by Democrat administrations. We hold that they should be reaffirmed and should guide the collective policy of the Americas. Nor have we forgotten in this context, the Cuban people who still cruelly suffer under Communist tyranny."

Republicans give no hint of what they plan to do about the remembered Cuban people; and they overlook the fact that the Eisenhower-Nixon administration discarded the principles of the Monroe Doctrine when that administration's State Department permitted communist conquest of Cuba.

In his 1968 acceptance speech, Nixon said:

"When a fourth-rate military power like North Korea will seize an American Naval vessel in the high seas, it is time for new leadership to restore respect for the United States of America."

Yet, Nixon and his platform asserted that the Eisenhower-Nixon administration ended our war with North Korea. The fact that we still have a large military force in South Korea, and the fact that the shameful *Pueblo* affair is only one of many shameful North Korean communist affronts we have endured, indicate that the Eisenhower-Nixon team never really ended the Korean war, and that the fourth-rate military power of North Korea is still the aggressor, while mighty America is still on the defensive.

Korean truce talks began in 1951 (during the Truman administration) at the suggestion of the Soviets, for the purpose of saving communist forces: two massive Chinese offensives had just been beaten back with staggering losses to the communists. Truman kept our armies checkreined, but communists freely regrouped and resupplied for surprise attacks. After repulsing each attack, our men would again be halted, and restrained from destroying the enemy, while the enemy prepared again.

The truce talks thus cost thousands of American lives. During the 1952 political campaign, Eisenhower and Nixon denounced Truman for this hobbling and sacrificing of our fighting men — and they promised to end the war honorably.

But the murderous game continued after Eisenhower and Nixon came to power. General James A. Van Fleet said: "Victory was denied us back in April and May of 1953, when we had the enemy on the run. We could have won . . . and we should have won." Eisenhower and Nixon were in charge "back in April and May of 1953."

In July, 1953, Eisenhower accepted a truce on communist terms—having acquiesced in the abandonment of America's goal of unifying Korea under an anti-communist government; having gained nothing by the ghastly squandering of American blood and resources.

Trying to restore shattered American prestige, Eisenhower-Nixon asserted that we had stopped communism in Korea; they vowed to prohibit communist conquests elsewhere in Southeast Asia, especially in French Indochina. There had been sporadic guerrilla warfare between French and communist forces for years; and we had supported the French with millions of dollars of aid. The Eisenhower-Nixon surrender in Korea gave an incalculable boost to Asian communists. After the Korean truce, therefore, communists converted scattered guerrilla action into total war against the French. Eisenhower-Nixon continued aid to the French, but not enough to enable them to win. On May 7, 1954, communists captured the last

French stronghold in northern Vietnam. Our aid to France was wasted, and communists had done what Eisenhower-Nixon had pledged never to let them do.

Trying again to restore shattered American prestige, the Eisenhower-Nixon team created SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization), pledged to protect the remainder of Southeast Asia against communist subversion and aggression. This led inexorably to the catastrophe of our present involvement in Vietnam.

Republicans now promise to de-Americanize the Vietnam war and somehow to produce a peace which will be "neither peace at any price nor a camouflaged surrender of legitimate United States or allied interests." The Republicans do not say how they plan to accomplish this goal, nor do they hint that their promise is the same promise (couched virtually in the same language) that Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey are making.

Johnson's handling of the Vietnam war has been dishonest and deplorable, just as the Republicans assert. But our *involvement* in the Vietnam tragedy resulted from the policy which was created by both Democrats and Republicans and which both intend to perpetuate.

We need a *different* foreign policy. But, as George Wallace points out, there is not a dime's worth of difference between the Republicans and Democrats — on foreign *or* domestic policy.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAN SMOOT REPORT:

6 mo. — \$6.00; 1 yr. — \$10.00; 2 yr. — \$18.00

REPRINTS OF THIS ISSUE

(for bulk mailing to one address):

1 copy	\$.25	100 copies	\$ 6.50
10 copies	1.00	200 copies	12.00
25 copies	2.00	500 copies	28.00
50 copies	3.50	1000 copies	50.00

Texas Add 3% for Sales Tax

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT TAYLOR 1-2303
BOX 9538 DALLAS, TEXAS 75214